Twin Foes to Life

Are Indigestion and Constipation.

Their primary symptoms are among the

most distressing of minor human ailments,

and a host of diseases, speedily resultant

from them. mutually aggravate each other

and assail at once the whole machinery

of life. Nausea, Foul Breath, Sour

Stomach, Dizziness, Headaches,

Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia,

Kidney Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Dropsy, and various Skin

Disorders, are among the symptoms and maladies caused by derangement of

A Thorough Purgative

medicine is the first necessity for cure. Then the cathartic effect must be main-

tained, in a mild degree, just sufficient to prevent a recurrence of costiveness,

and at the same time the liver, kidneys

and stomach must be stimulated and

Ayer's Pills

Accomplish this restorative work better than any other medicine. They are searching and thorough, yet mild, in their purgative action. They do not gripe the patient, and do not induce a costive reaction, as is the effect of other catharties.

Withal, they possess special properties, diuretic, hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

Absolutely Cure

All diseases proceeding from disorder of the digestive and assimilatory organs.

The prompt use of AYER'S PILLS to correct the first indications of costive-

ness, averts the serious illnesses which

neglect of that condition would inevitably

induce. All irregularities in the action of

the bowels - looseness as well as consti-pation - are beneficially controlled by

AYER'S PILLS, and for the stimulation

of digestive organs weakened by long-

continued dyspepsia, one or two of AYER'S PILLS daily, after dinner, will do more good than anything else.

Leading Physicians Concede

That AYER'S PILLS are the best of all

cathartic medicines, and many practitioners, of the highest standing, customarily

AYER'S PILLS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists]

For sale by all Druggists.

Ready.

NEW YORK OF CHICAGO.

STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES, { Just

TILDEN, CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.
74 Royal octavo pages; 35 full-page Illustrations.

Best Terms ever offered to Agents.

OUTFIT FREE, AND ALL FREIGHT PAID.

Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO.,

PAUL TABEL & CO., 243 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOOK! BY ALL

Have a full line of Notions, Cutlery, Jewelry, and in

fact all goods handled by Streetmen, Auctioneers and

Canvassers, from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any

H. WOLF.

etc.; also, Barometers, Thermometers, Com-atteries, Drawing, Drainage, Dairy, and other atteries, Drawing, Drainage, Catalogue free.

and Reward Cards, 1 Abbum of 50 Colered Transfer Fishers, 100 Selections for Antograph Albums, 10 od 1 Games, 6 new style Red Napkins, 1 Pack Puzzle Cards, 1 Puchet Book, All the above goods for 25 sts. Address, F.S. AVERY, 116 South 4th Street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

and useful education is at the GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN,

Business College. Write for College Journal.

or no sale. Only \$16. Our Famous Number 21.

\$15 MUZZLE-LOADER NOW \$12

Bend stamp for illustrated catalogue of Guns, Knives, Watches

ShotGuns Revolvers Rifles

Large III. Great Western Gan Works, Pittaburgh, Fa

PORTRAITS. WATER COL. Agents Wanted. Address,

The Home Blackboard & Easel

Has a Child's Writing-Desk, Ink-Stand, Book-Rack. An Easel on each side and ion top. Folds up. Price, with fine Board, \$5 net. We make, also, 60 kinds

of Globes. Send for Circulars.
A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

CHRISTMAS And New Year Cards, fine art, imported & embossed, set of 4 large cards, 10 cts. 12 sets, 75c. Heavy silk fringe, 5 for 25c. 12 for 50c.

LADIES PENNYROYAL AND STEEL

ual; full particulars on application.
LACHINE CHEMICAL CO., Lachine, Canada,

RUPTURE CURED ONLY BY THE IM-PROVED Elastic Truss. Worn with ease night and day. Send for circular. Improved Elastic

Truss Co., 822 and 824 Broadway, Cor. 12th St., New York,

ROAD TO \$11.55 FOR 69 CENTS.

Any lady or gent sending me 69 cts.

(postal notes preferred) and the addresses of 25 married persons, will

receive, prepaid, goods of our own manufacture (no recipes that retail for \$11.65. This is No humber, but a grand

starter for the energetic. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address MANUFACTURERS' UNION, Box 127, Buffalo, N.Y.

P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

PLACE to secure a thorough

Guaranteed Steel Barrels, Side

56 Reade street, New York.

C. C. DEPUY, Syracuse, N. Y.

C. G. SWENSBERG.

112 & 114 Franklin Street, - Chicago, Ill.

other house. Send 3c stamp for new Catalogue.

BLAINE and LOGAN.

Mention The National Tribune.

Mention The National Tribune.

prescribe than.

of the stomach and bowels.

strengthened.

FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

MOBILE BAY.

Graphic Account of the Operations by Land and Water.

To THE EDITOR: Seeing very little in your valuable paper in regard to the operations of the Army of the Gulf, I beg leave to send a tions of the fort being nearly demolished. A all, but will one or two. A day or two after short account of the bombardment and siege of few days subsequent to the surrender two the rebels had passed some 25 miles east of us, Forts Morgan and Gaines at the entrance of English vessels, not being aware of events going north on the Lone-Jack campaign, a in it. In order to convey a clear idea of the obstacles to be overcome by our fleet, it will perhaps be well to glance hastily at the locality. A vessel of any considerable size, in entering much to the surprise and indignation of the Mobile Bay, must pass between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and close under the guns of the former. Mobile Point, on the western extremity of which stands Fort Morgan, is a long peninsula, which juts out from the mainland, extending due west a distance of 17 miles. Fort Morgan (known as Fort Boyer in the war as "prize money." During the bombardment of 1812) is a pentagonal tract, built upon regu- of Fort Morgan, Capt. M. L. Thomson, of our lar angles, and protected upon the sea-front by a strong battery of masonry and turf, the ditch being protected by a low and close grove of the bayonet palm, forming a natural and almost impregnable abatis. Three miles northwest from Mobile Point, acress the strait which forms the principal ship entrance, is the east- H. H. MARTIN, Co. B. 20th Iowa, Center Point, ern extremity of Dauphin Island, on which stands Fort Gaines. This is a less important work than Fort Morgan, although if it had been finished as originally designed by the National Government, would have mounted twice as many guns as the latter.

The entrance to the bay, between Forts Morgan and Gaines, was defended also by a strong abatis formed of "spiles," which extended across in such a manner as to leave a narrow channel on either side, through which vessels in entering were compelled to pass, thus bringing them immediately under the guns of the forts. These channels were also guarded by innumerable torpedoes, so placed, however, as | 154th N. Y.-occupied. Our regiment lay in line to permit blockade-running vessels, guided by of battle all day May 2, 1863, at Gen. Howard's pilots possessing a thorough knowledge of their locality, to pass in and out with perfect safety. headquarters, along the plank road, looking south, where we were told to look for the ene-An officer possessing less than iron nerves my in that direction; and early in the forewould have been dismayed by obstacles so formidable. The concentrated fire of 60 guns of the heaviest caliber, in easy range, and the network of torpedoes might be successfully overcome by wooden vessels, but when these who did not see that column moving for hours. obstacles were passed there remained another | We were a green regiment then, and did not and still more dangerous one in the iron monster, the double-turreted

MONITOR TENNESSEE, covered with seven-inch wrought-iron casing, armed with six 15-inch guns, and a huge iron ram capable of crushing in the sides of any entrance, exulting in conscious power, awaiting in silence the moment when the fleet should which she held sway, when she should join in the fray and carry death and destruction among her more frail antagonists.

Nothing daunted by difficulties and dangers which lay before him in overcoming these obstacles, Admiral Farragut, ever foremost where dangers were thickest, after forming his line of battle on the morning of the 7th of August, 1864, mounted to the rigging of his own vessel, where two small howitzers were placed to rake the enemy's water batteries as he passed, and gave the signal for the

FLEET TO ADVANCE.

Gallantly and in silence they moved up to poured in upon the fort. A few minutes of suspense followed, as the fleet was obscured from view in clouds of smoke, through which seen and the unflinching shouts of the gallant | night. seamen heard, when suddenly the curtain of smoke was drawn aside, disclosing the heroic stopping of Jackson's forces, our morning recommander still in the rigging, with his two | port for the 2d of May showed 488 men present guns pouring their rapid discharges of grapeshot down into the enemy's water batteries, seven rounds per man at short range in an open while he swung his hatvin the air, cheering on | field. Our national flag received two balls in his already damaged fleet. Another moment | the staff and 23 through the flag, and our loss and the fort was passed, when the Tennessee | was 225 killed, wounded, and missing, includjoined in the melee. Firing her huge guns | ing our Colonel, wounded, and our Adjutant, with great rapidity, she suddenly dashed her ponderous prow against the side of the egg-shell. Again she drew back, gathering force to repeat the blow, when the flagship | in the line of Steinwehr's Division. closed with her. Shots glanced harmlessly from her iron casing. The Brooklyn, after closing with her, lay close up broadside against her, while she rained heavy 200 pound solid shot pointblank on her roofing at a distance | eye from his headquarters that the enemy was of only nine feet, without avail. Our huge ships, with a full headway of steam, attempted again and again to run her down by forcing themselves on her back. She seemed invulnerable at all points, when by mere chance a solid shot from the Brooklyn struck the only exposed | Hoping this may start something from some spot, (the opening through which her rudder | other member of my regiment, or any members chain passed, jamming the iron casing in on of the Flying Half Moon-ALEX. BIRD, 154th the chain and rendering her unmanageable,) N. Y., Ellicottville, N. Y. when she surrendered. Half an hour's work put her in complete repair, and within three hours from her capture she was manned by a crew from our own fleet, lying in easy range, and her guns working with great effect against the fort. The daring bravery and unflinching determination displayed by

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

and his gallant officers and men in this action were never surpassed. The admiration elicited by it from those who were mere spectators was unbounded, and we could not avoid a feeling of pride when we reflected the feat was accomplished by our own gallant navy. The success of the fleet in passing these forts and the surrender of one of them gave us possession of the bay. Our transports, after the surrender of Fort Gaines, were enabled to pass the guns of Fort Morgan, by running through the channel on the northeast side of the strait, by which the troops ascended to Pilot Town, six miles east of Fort Morgan, where our regiments-the 94th Ill. and 20th Wis .- landed on the 9th. A skirmish line, consisting of the left wing of our regiment, was at once thrown out, and we advanced towards the fort some distance, when we were relieved by the 94th Ill., and ordered to the rear on picket duty. During this time our monitors, assisted by the monitor Tennessee, were engaging the water batteries, while the remainder of the fleet lay off some three within two miles of the fort, where we encamped, and immediately constructed "bombproofs" to protect us from the fire of the enemy's large guns. A "banquette" was then commenced within 600 yards of the fort, extending across the peninsula from the seaside to the bay. This was completed on the 20th. and our batteries, consisting of 16 mortars, 10 heavy siege guns, and eight field pieces, being in position at short intervals in rear of the "banquette," the bombardment was ready to begin. During the construction of the "banquette" our camp was several times furioulsy shelled by the large guns of the fort, but most of the shots passed entirely over us, exploding some distance in our rear, and doing little damage beside frightening away our colored servants. One shot cut the hammock string of private Wm. McConnell and let him fall. He, however, tied it up again, and said: "The d-d rebels shall not spoil my rest that way. One passed through Lieut. Denison's tent and nearly demolished the bombproof occupied by our company (B). On the morning of the 22d. at sunrise, the monitors were seen slowly approaching the fort, while the vessels of the fleet were quietly taking their position in line of battle. The night previous we had been unable to sleep, owing to the incessant fire from the fort, and were consequently on the qui-vive, as we knew the bombardment would soon commence, and thereby relieve us from the annoyance which we were suffering. Approaching within 400 yards of the fort the Tennessee fired the signal shot, which was at once followed from all the land batteries and fleet. Moving up within easy range the monitors Roanoke Brooklyn, Seneca, and other large vessels poured in broadsides with a precision and effect we had never seen equalled. The bursting of shells inside and over the fort was constant. and during the day the rebel garrison received an average of two shells per minute. As night closed in the fort was discovered to be on fire, when the bombardment was redoubled. The heavens were illuminated at times by the flash of

GUNS AND BURSTING SHELLS, which fell like hailstones in the works, while the earth trembled under the explosions. On the morning of the 24th, at daybreak, a

white flag was seen disployed on the parapet, and the bombardment ceased. Gen. Granger at once ran down with his boat and received the surrender from Gen. Page, who was in command of the works. Two o'clock p. m. being the hour specified at which our forces could take possession, the rebel garrison were accordingly transferred to transports at that hour | Lop-eared Dutch. We soon got so that we did and sent off to New Orleans. Four companies | not care for it. Nor do we now-the names the fort the same evening. The works were | Indicrous intermingled. I well remember some supposing the rebels still held the fort, came in with large cargoes, on their way to Mobile, and were quietly taken possession of by our vessels, owners, who, of course, indulged in some laughable threats of vengeance by the English "lion." The growls of that animal, however, had long since lost the power of terrifying our "jolly tars," who proceeded at once to estimate the probable amount each would be entitled to regiment, with Co. C, worked a battery of four mortars, and were highly complimented by Gen. Granger for the efficient manner in which they performed their work. We remained encamped on Mobile Point until the 7th of September, when we embarked for New Orleans.-

The Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville.

TO THE EDITOR: As there seems to be a

considerable dispute about who was responsible fer the Eleventh Corps breaking at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and in all the correspondence through THE TRIBUNE up to the present date there seems to be nothing from the Second Division, Eleventh Corps, which at that time occupied the line on the left of the corps, or last place in the corps to be attacked, I will try and give you a few facts, as I remember them, from the point my regiment-the noon, looking away to the front through a gap in the woods, we could see the brown line passing over a hill; and I will venture the assertion that there was not a man in the regiment conjecture where the Johnnies were going, or what they were going to do; but one year later there was not a private in the regiment but what would, under such circumstances, without any command from any officer, immediately set to work with tin plate and cup and throw up ordinary wooden vessel, which lay beyond the good works for protection. Between 5 and 6 p. m. we heard the storm break forth as from a cloudless sky, and looking away to the right, some days the troops were again removed; this Kan. up the plank road, we could ing through a scattered piece of timber, and soon it had the appearance of a great mob of men, cattle, wagons and ambulances rushing past us down the plank road in the direction of Hooker's headquarters. Our regiment was ordered to take a new position, with our right across the road, so that we could face the enemy,-who was now coming from the right,which would be at a right angle from our first position. After taking our new position we, for the first time, heard the dull ping of the first minie balls, that passed over us, as they were fired from a distance; but we did not have long to wait until we could see the solid columns of Jackson Corps advancing down the the work, amidst thunders of artillery from | road, shoving a section of artillery along the the forts, until the narrow pass under the plank road, which was firing rapidly. As soon enemy's guns was reached, when our gallant as our front was sufficiently clear of our men. fleet also opened-slowly at first, but gradually our regiment opened at short range in the open increasing the rapidity of their fire until the | field, and delivered such a murderous fire that intervals of time were all filled by one continu- the front of Jackson's victorious veterans were ous roar, as broadside after broadside was checked and held until both our right and left flanks were enveloped, when we were compelled to fall back through the woods and take position in the rear of the artillery, where part of | train to take care of. Corraling his train on the the bright flashes of the guns alone could be the regiment remained on picket during the opposite side of the river and placing a small

To show whether we had any effect on the for duty, and there was fired an average of

The 73d Pa., of the same brigade, occupied Hartford, crushing it in as if it were an | the same line with us, and these two regiments were the only two organized bodies of troops

Our regiment had always looked upon Howard as being partly responsible for that disaster, in not strengthening our right and rear, when it was plain to be seen with the naked moving in heavy force along our front. We of the 154th always admired and respected fighting Joe Hooker, and as a mark of the confidence we had in him, look at the record we made under him later in Tennessee and Georgia.

Baton Rouge.

To THE EDITOR: I think it a duty I owe to the enlisted men belonging to the 2d Mass. battery to correct a statement made by "Carleton" in your issue of the 23d ult. in regard to the battle of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. He says that "the Confederates rushed upon the 2d Mass. battery (or, as he chooses to call it, Nims's battery,) and captured two guns and used them upon the 6th Mich; that the 6th Mich. charged and recaptured the guns, handing them over to Capt. Nims." Not one word of this is true. Let me tell you what I know about this battle. On the night of Aug. 4 at roll-call only seven men out of 146 men belonging to the 2d Mass. battery reported for duty; the others were more or less sick from swamp fever, contracted at Vicksburg, Miss. The battery was camped on the left of North Boulevard street, and on its left and a few yards in advance, on Florida street, was the camp of the 7th Vt., with the 21st Ind.'s camp in advance of them about 100 yards. When the firing commenced the men belonging to the battery left the company hospital and took their places at the guns. The battery moved out on to Florida street, and advanced about 75 yards and went into action on the right of the | near to us as McClernand, thought as much. The road, with a part of the 6th Mich. and the 30th Mass, as support—the 6th Mich, on its right the 21st Ind. Here the battery remained until ordered to fall back with the whole line. Now, in regard to the 6th Mich., this is the story of their recapturing two guns: Two guns were taken from the old United States barracks and manned by some infantry troops. These guns were placed on Government street (some call it the Clay Cut road). They had no horses, and were used as a sort of siege gun. The 6th Mich. was camped about 75 yards in rear of these guns, behind a fence. On the right of the road the 4th La. made a charge and captured the guns. In less time than I can write it that part of the 6th Mich. that was not supporting the 2d Mass. battery came around the fence with a yell and made a counter charge upon the 4th La., recapturing the guns and making terrible work with the Confederates. This was over 600 yards from either position of the 2d Mass. battery .- WM. MARLAND, Capt., 2d Mass. battery, Andover, Mass.

The Grave of Rogers.

To THE EDITOR: I see many communicathe brave Confederate Col. Rogers, who fell in front of Fort Robinet. I was standing close to his grave a few days ago. There was a white paling fence around the grave, but no gravestone or head-board, -nothing to indicate who is buried there. The space inside the fence is filled with a thick growth of sassafras bushes: the ground on the west and northwest is covered with a dense growth of young timber. Will give a more full description .- T. COTTON,

Purdy, Tenn. The Shurly Watch and Jewelry M'f'g Co. Send for illustrated catalogue and price-list if you wish anything in the Jewelry Line. Their references are excellent, their goods first-class, and war-ranted as represented, and their prices very low. Address 77 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Catarrhal throat affections, hacking, irritating coughs, colds, cured by "Rough on Coughs"

"Rough on Corns," for Corns, Bunions. 15c. |

MISSOURI REBELS.

The Cost of Loyalty in that State. To THE EDITOR: I notice in my article in your paper of Oct. 9, that you make me say, in parenthesis, that the Federals were called, in by Missouri rebels to all Federal soldiers coming from Kansas, while those coming from Springfield, Mo., were called, by the same people, from our regiment (B, E, F and K) were de- are still applied by the bushwhacking class. tailed to take command, and moved down to With all our troubles there was much of the I went to a blacksmith shop, run by one Myers, a stay-at-home rebel, at the little town of Sherwood, to get our horses shod. He had heard the news-i. e., our boys were driving everything before them-and refused to do our work, even though we should pay double price. We were entirely unarmed (a very unusual thing), but, reckless as boys often were, we went to the creek and took a bath. Coming back through town, we came at full gallop, yelling at the top of our voices, hurrahing for Lincoln, the Union, the Union Army, etc. There were about 20 or, perhaps, more men -(stay-at-home rebels) in town. They ran in every direction to hide, no doubt thinking we matter; we replied that there was matter taken to them that there was 10,000 Federals | land, O. coming, and they started for Dixie's land in short order, and went to Newtonia, some 30 miles, before they found out the mistake. They slipped back and commenced gathering recruits from among the stay-at-homes, word getting out that they were intending to conscript all who were in favor of the Union. That was the signal for Union men to get scared, and they mostly ran to the bushes to hide. My cousin and I mounted and, taking our trusty rifles, rode to the camp of the Indian Brigade, below Baxter's Springs, and reported what was going on. Col. John Ritchie was in command, and started 100 Indians out with us, and we seriously interfered with their obtaining the recruits expected, as we took most of the stay-at-home chivalry prisoners, and sent them to the guard-house at Fort Scott, where they had ample time to meditate on their treasonable acts. The bushwhackers who had come in from the South, took in the situation and fled. We were not molested for some time. The 1st and 3d Indian regiments left soon after, trying to head the rebels running from

> The rebels were re-enforced from the South, and our army commenced concentrating in the vicinity of Carthage, the 2d Indian being remiles southwest of that point. After remaining | in 1863.-J. M. Johnson, 21st Mo., Fort Dodge, time to Sarcoxle, except the 2d Indian, which stopped to head off the rebels under Cooper from going any farther north. Cooper concentrated his main force at Newtonia, where Gens. Blunt and Totten doubled their forces on him and drove him out of the country, following him to South Blunt, where they met and defeated him at Fort Wayne and Cave Hill, and re-enforced Herron at Prairie Grove and saved amount of Quartermaster and Commissary stores and several steamboats. In the meantime many things were transpiring in our im-mediate vicinity. The 2d Indian moved on or about the 18th of September, 1862, to a point called Shirley's Ford, on Spring River, (where on the 20th by a part, at least, of Stand Watie's iment and Coffee's Missouri regiment, some 2,000 strong, all under the command of Stand Watie. Col. Ritchie had about 500 men able for duty and some Southern loyalists, who had come to his camp for protection, with a refugee guard with it, he took the principal part of the force under his command and, forming his line along the edge of the timber, waited anxiously for the enemy. As the rebels came across the prairie the Union Indians opened fire with their muskets and for hours-oh! how long to us with the enemy between us and friends !maintained their line, finally driving them from the field, where they left a Major of the Texas regiment among the killed, and many wounded, with one stand of colors, to be added to the laurels of the loyal Indians. That night (Sept. 20, 1862) was long remembered by the Unionists in this country. Livingston's bushwhackers scattered out over the country, taking every Union man and boy prisoner, carrying them South or killing them. More than 50 were taken within a few miles of here. Many

Lone-Jack, but missed them.

never saw home or friends again. My brother, a cousin, and myself were together, and finally got through to the Union lines on foot after losing our horses. There had been a small lot of soldiers (12) of the 2d Indian left at Baxter Springs with their women. They came to our houses on the 20th, and, as none of them could speak English, my mother was afraid to bring them to us, because she knew there were rebel Indians in the country. After we got away I learned that they were all killed. Whether true or not, I don't know, but I was informed long after that none of them had ever reported to the regiment. An old gentleman named Hewelt, who lived about 10 miles from here, on the edge of Newton County, was taken out, and no one knows, except those

concerned, where his body lies. Livingston, with his band, made a raid into Kansas some 12 miles from Fort Scott, and captured the Rev. Wm. B. Southard, (who had fled from this country,) one of the men who had voted for Lincoln in 1860, and Solomon Schouse. of Newton County, and they, too, lay in un-known graves, if buried at all. The only crime these men were guilty of, was loyalty to the Union of our fathers. No wonder the cry often went up: How long! O, Lord! will we have to bear this?-Hugh L. Thompson, Cos. C and

H, 3d Wis. Cav., Carl Junction, Mo.

The Charge at Vicksburg. TO THE EDITOR: In your issue of Oct. 23, in the graphic description of the charge at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, by Comrade C. D. DIANA. Morris, he says: "McClernand, away in the rear, called loudly on Grant for help. We knew it was madness to send men there. Grant, as rebel rifle-pits to our left could fire upon us, and every now and then some poor fellow would go away, running the gauntlet for life and liberty." regiment advanced up a ravine in close proximity to the rebel works. I think we gained our position about 2 o'clock p. m., and there we remained under a withering cross-fire of musthree large rebel forts in close range. Indeed, we were not to exceed 40 paces from one of the rebel forts. The gallant Col. Boomer, of the 26th Mo., was killed in less than 200 yards of the works, and how any man escaped from that slaughter-pen that we got into that afternoon. has always been a mystery to me. Well may Comrade Morris say "the terrors of that day tions from comrades referring to the grave of made men grow old."-W. A. BARTHOLOMEW. Co. A, 59th Ind., Maregno, Iowa.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this | St., New York. paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

"Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c

Suggestions as to Correspondents-The Surrender of Vicksburg.

To THE EDITOR: Through your valuable pa-per I was enabled to add another address of a comrade to my list; and I would suggest right here, in order to aid us in getting addresses of Kansas, jayhawkers. This is a mistake one of comrades, that you request all correspondents us made. The term jayhawkers was applied to give their company, regiment, and present | "Carleton," in his account of the battle, says address, and that you, in printing their arti-cles, head the article: "From a member of the and he does not mention the other two regibe but little trouble and save a great deal of lars, and Battery H, 5th U. S. Art., the trouble. In the article on the offer to surrender Vicksburg, I found Comrade J. H. Craven, 18th. We were ordered into the cedars about a member of my regiment and company, and 8 o'clock a. m.; marched in by the right flank was truly glad to learn his present residence. at double-quick, coming to a front, and lay He has written a number of interesting arti- down till the rebels got almost on to us, when cles, but never gave his place of residence. I Mobile Bay, and the part the 20th Iowa took | which had recently transpired in the vicinity, | cousin of mine, younger than myself, and | would refresh his memory as to the name of | ley, which stopped the rebels right there. the Sergeant who conducted the distinguished Confederate officers to headquarters. It was says he never saw such a fire delivered before. Serg't Geo. Lohr, not Lowry, and Private Geo. We held them for about 20 minutes, then fell Weirich, and others, who led them blind-back to the open cotton field, where we were folded. And that brings to my mind an inci- ordered to charge back into the woods, which dent related by Private Weirich concerning | we did, but did not stay long, for the rebels one of these rebel officers, Gen. Bowen, I think, who, while being led blindfolded over I very well remember when we came out one of our trenches, slipped and fell, laughingly remarked while getting up: "I never expected to cross Yankee breastworks without estly think that they saved us from being capsomething happening, and I feel truly thank-ful that it is no worse." I would ask Comrade to the railroad in the face of such a fire as the Craven if he remembers the building of the bridge over old Cone River on the Red River were the forcrunners of a powerful army. expedition, and to write an account of it for Some of them ran out and asked what was the your readers in The NATIONAL TRIBUNE. your readers in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Will Comrade Craven or the Editor inform me | and 520 enlisted men .- H. K. Young, 1st Serenough. We ran a great risk, as we after- as to the time of holding our Reunion, if any, geant, Co. A, 16th Inf., Dubuque, Iowa. wards learned, because there was a lot of bush- this year, and the place of holding it.-Dr. J whackers in the vicinity, and the word was C. Tressel, Co. C, 96th Ohio, 369 Tod St., Cleve-

The Longest Service. TO THE EDITOR: I notice in THE TRIBUNE that many comrades claim their regiments were the last mustered out of service. I wish to claim for the 21st Mo. the honor of having served (and been in the volunteer service) longer than any other regiment in the army. The regiment was recruited in June and July, 1861 (the most of the enlistments are dated July 15, 1861). It was mustered into service Feb. 2, 1862, but had been in active service from July, and was engaged in the battles of Athens, Monticello, Lancaster, and Clapp's Ford, Mo., before it was mustered in. It was the regiment that opened the battle of Shiloh and Gen. Prentiss acknowledged this in his speech at the Iowa Reunion last Summer. It was at the siege and battle of Corinth, Tupelo, Nashville, on the Red River expedition, on the Missouri campaign of 1864, at the battle of Nashville, at the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865, and was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., on the 29th of April, 1866, having been in the service four years, nine months and 15 days. I also claim that we had the youngest commissioned officer in the army, Lieut. Martin N. moved to a point on Center Creek some six | Sennett, of Co. E; born in 1846; commissioned

The Capture of Marmaduke. TO THE EDITOR: In THE TRIBUNE of Oct 23 Comrade Kilpatrick, of Lancaster, Mo., is correct in reference to the capture of the rebel Gen. Marmaduke. I was Ward Master at the Post Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., during 1864. Comrade James Dunlavy, of Co. D, 3d Iowa Cav., came to my hospital and occupied the day there. The combined forces made a the same room with me just after Price's raid raid on Van Buren, Ark., destroying a large through Kansas. He had with him the pair of silver-mounted revolvers which Comrade Kilpatrick speaks of. He told me all the particulars of the capture of Harmaduke, which are as the comrade gives them. Comrade Dulavy was only 20 years old at that time. It was quite an adventure to capture a rebel General, Georgia City now is,) where they were attacked | while wounded and alone and with an empty musket. O, how my memory runs back over regiment of Cherokees, Alexander's Texas reg- the 20 years since all these things occurred. And how I love to read THE TRIBUNE and all its war stories. If Comrade Dulavy reads this item I would be pleased to have him write to me. Tell me, comrade, if you remember being at Fort Leavenworth Hospital in Dec., 1864, and staying with me in the upper room of a two-story house in the hospital yard .-WM. H. H. STONE, Co. E, 11th Ohio Cav., New Martinsburg, Ohio.

> THE 120th N. Y. Was Not There. TO THE EDITOR: I be in THE TRIBUNE of Blackwater, in which 30 rebels held a large number of Yankees at bay. The comrade goes on and tells the regiments engaged, and, among the rest, says the 120th N. Y. was one of them. Now, Mr. Editor, I take issue with the comrade, and while his regiment (the 1st N. Y. mounted rifles) may have been there, the 120th N. Y. was not there, as I happen to know something about that regiment myself. I was a member of that regiment, and about the time the comrade speaks we were either down on the Rappahannock laying a corduroy road, or just about to cross the river at the battle of Fredericksburg. Will some comrade write up about the time we were down the Rappahannock laying that road on the banks of that stream? I remember it was as cold as it generally gets in Virginia, and standing picket in the snow without any fire was cold work. Do any of the comrades remember the hogs we killed and cooked in the log shanty?—B. W. VAN DE WIER, Co. I, 120th N. Y., Lineville, Iowa.

He Gets Mixed on the Wallaces. To THE EDITOR: That Comrade Stauffer and others may not be misled by the communication of Comrade Frick, which appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the 30th, it would be well to publish the facts. W. H. L. Wallace was Colonel of the 11th Ill., while Lewis Wallace was Colonel of the 11th Ind. The gallant Illinoisan was killed at Shiloh. Lewis Wallace attained the rank of Major-General of Volunteers and is now ably serving his country at the Court of the Sultan. He has also gained considerable fame as a litterateur. It is worthy of remark that a close fraternal feeling existed between these two regiments, which was not, however, due to coincidence of names, but rather grew out of social intercourse in the camp and on the march, as well as the more trying ordeals of the skirmish-line and battlefield. This brotherly attachment was crystallized in blood at Donelson, where the slain of both regiments intermingled. - ELEVENTH IN- of no avail.

Who is Responsible for the Surprise at Chancellorsville.

TO THE EDITOR: Press of business has prevented an earlier answer to the rather sharp criticism by James Beale of my article on it, the laurels which are another's.

Yours, truly,

J. F. Young, miles in the bay, occasionally firing broadsides and the 30th Mass. on its left. The new posiat the fort. The remainder of the troops havtion was taken about 100 yards in advance of Recomer's Brigade attempted to reach us, but they barked, we moved down on the 11th | the first and just on the right of the camp of | Boomer's Brigade attempted to reach us, but they | Howard before the battle, or that of Howard and could get no nearer than 200 yards. Boomer Devens afterwards. I wrote simply of what I himself was killed. We then knew to stay saw and heard, and drew my conclusions from longer was useless, and so, one by one, we stole such evidence and from my personal knowledge of Gen. Howard's watchfulness in front of the Now, as I am a living member of the said enemy. I submit that all this was sufficient to Boomer's Brigade, I wish to correct some of satisfy any reasonable mind of Gen. Devens's Comrade Morris's statements. Our brigade was culpable negligence until positive evidence to withdrawn from the portion of lines we were the contrary was produced. I have no desire operating against and sent to the left, as we to vindicate my old commander at the expense understood, to support McClernand. After of any other officer or soldier, and if there is winding round hills for perhaps a mile, our evidence in favor of Gen. Devens it should be produced. If Comrade Rumple's understanding relative to Hooker's dispatch of 9:30 a. m .. May 2, be correct, Col. Mysenburg was largely to blame. My recollection is that it was as ketry, grape and canister poured into us from late as 10 a. m. when Hooker rode along Howard's lines, though the latter says it was "early in the morning." As to Howard's letter to Devens, mentioned by Mr. Beale, Howard must have been mistaken in the time when he saw Devens rallying his men, for it was before the line had been hurled back over the rifle-pits east of Dowdall's that Devens passed me, going to the rear, and demanded my horse, and was certainly not more than half an hour after Howard arrived at the front. McLean and Von Gilsa (both wounded), Schurz, Lee and others strove gallantly to stem the tide, and were among the last to leave the field. I have to thank Comrades Osborn, Rumple and "Powder Monkey" for the light they are helping to shed upon the dark question, " Who is responsible for the surprise at Chancellorsville?" and hope that McLean, Von Gilsa, Lee, Mysenburg and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its —D. M. Conner, 1st Serg't, Co. K, 1st Ind. Cav., Livermore, Cal.

Great French Scientific Discovery. Invaluable information given free concerning the most harmless, infallible and quickest cure of rheumatism, gout and gravel. Send address by card to L. A. Paris, 102 West 14th

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, Don't fail to try "Wells' Health ReSTONE'S RIVER.

Corps. To the Editor: By your kind permission I would like to say a few words in regard to the Regulars at Stone's River on Dec. 31, 1862. reg't, V. I., or Cav., or Art.;" or, simply, ments at all. I will give him the number of the regiments that comprised the brigade. the regiments that comprised the brigade. branch of the service they served in. It would | They were the 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th Reguwhole in command of Col. Shepherd, of the we were commanded to get up and fire by vol-

Gen. Rousseau, in his report of the battle,

were too much for us. the last time the volunteers who told us to lie down till they could fire over us, and I honto the railroad in the face of such a fire as the rebels were pouring into us at that time. If my memory serves me right we went into Stone's River 1,200 strong, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing 22 commissioned officers

TO THE EDITOR: I wish to take "Carleton'

to task a little about the battle of Stone's River. He has one regiment in our division that was not in it and leaves out one that was in, viz., the 73d Ill., to which I belonged. He says Sill's Brigade had the 38th in it. Now, this is the order of our division-the Third Division of the old Twentieth Corps (or McCook's Corps): First Brigade-24th Wis., 21st Mich, and 36th and 88th Ill.; Second Brigade-2d and 15th Mo. and 44th and 73d Ill.; Third Brigade-22d, 27th, 42d, and 51st Ill.-four regiments in each brigade. Our brigade-the Second-was commanded by Gen. Schaeffer, who was killed in that fight, and I have very little doubt that he was shot by some of his own brigade in retaliation for unmercifully tying up two of our regiment by the thumbs at Mill Creek on a cold day, keeping them tied all Corps re-enforcing Hooker on Lookout Mount-night, for a very slight disobedience of what he ain on the 24th of November, 1863, but thinks thought was right and proper. I think it was taking some rails for fire from a fence close to the First Brigade, which he (Guthrie) thinks his headquarters. Any way, our regiment, almost to a man of the privates, was ready to mutiny over it, and only by the efforts of and 15th Ky. Comrade Guthrie also wishes to our officers and their good advice were they | inquire if Comrade Roby is the individual who prevailed on to bide in camp; but the storm of wrath was deep in our hearts, and some said they would be even the first chance they got. I give this as a matter of history, as it only happened some three or four weeks before the battle of Stone's River. I can say that THE TRIBUNE is well read that engagement he has yet seen.

and appreciated by all who take it here. I -S. F. Hoskinson, Seattle, W. T.

The Brave 10th Illinois. To THE EDITOR: I would like to say a word to the comrades of the old 10th Ill. We were brave men and it did not require the whole army to support us in our deeds of daring. A single company, and even smaller squads, could storm a hen-roost and put all to death that could not get away. Co. I was always on the front line when sow-bosom was scarce. When we lay at Nashville, Tenn., surrounded by the mighty hosts of Bragg, four men from Co. I undertook the dangerous task of feeling the enemy one dark night. They scoured the country well inside the picket-lines, deter-mined if they found the object of their search nothing but blood would appease their wrath. It was not long until the enemy was found near a railroad cut. We were drawn up in line. The enemy took position in the cut. Our flankers were thrown out and we made one grand forward movement, with patriotism in our hearts and but little in our stomachs. We were determined to conquer rather than starve! The engagement became terrific in the cut and out of it. Blood ran like rain, yet we paused not to weep for the fallen. We returned to camp, each ladened with his share and the scent of battle upon our garments. We presented the Captain with a nice piece of the 6th inst. an account given by Comrade W. | beefsteak. Then we received the congratula-H. Armstrong of a little fight at a ford on the tion of our grateful commander, with the remark, "Is there any more where you got

> that?" Comrades, the reason I have tried to describe this bloody scene is, that it would be injustice to those heroes and their noble deeds, who have stood by the Nation's honor and the dying cow. Gen. O. O. Howard has failed to chronicle this noble victory. I think he was not there, so he has not got the papers. All are sounding their bugle. Hurrah for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Long may it live to defend our rights .- WM. B. WITCRAFT, Co. I, 10th Ill., Romance, Wis.

> > The Capture of Marmaduke.

TO THE EDITOR: Having read several articles in your paper in regard to the capture of Gen. Marmaduke, I beg leave to submit the following from the Missouri Democrat of Nov.

ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 9, 1864. Editors of the Missouri Democrat :

On my return from the front I was somewhat astonished to read a dispatch in the St. Louis papers, from Col. J. T. Phillips, in which he claims for his brigade the entire credit of the grand charge on the 25th of last month, and does not allude even to any participation by any other command in the affair.
The fact is, Col. Phillips's Brigade did not advance
on the enemy until the Fourth Brigade, commanded by Col. F. W. Benteen, of the 16th Mo. Cav.,
(Cornyn's old regiment,) had effectually and successfully charged the rebels and driven them from their gans. Two stands of colors, the arms and equipments of Gen. Marmaduke, and many other trophies, still in possession of the brigade, are the silent witnesses of the valor of the brave boys of Col. Benteen's command. Gen. Marmaduke was captured by Private James Dunleavy, of Co. A, 3d Iowa Cav., and Gen. Cabell by Serg't C. M. Young, of the same company and regiment, Benteen's charge was made promptly, and, according to Gen. Cabell's words, just in the nick of time; for one moment later he intended to charge

upon Phillips's Brigade, and had just passed the word for it when Col. Benteen suddenly appeared upon the scene with his command, and as suddenly poured down upon their right, completely routing it, capturing their artillery and rendering his action I would not trouble you about it at this late day

were it not that I cannot see a brave commander and his gallant men robbed of those honors for which they even risked their lives. Col. Phillips's Brigade made no charge until ours had turned the enemy's right, and I am surprised that any one bearing the character of a soldier and a gentleman, should attempt to appropriate, to say the least of

Yours, truly, J. F. Young, Captain, 10th Mo. Cav., A. A.-G., Fourth Brigade, I think this will end the controversy in regard to the matter.-THOS. LEGGE, Co. H, 4th

Iowa Cav., Waterloo, Iowa. Prairie Grove. TO THE EDITOR: Allow me to correct Thos. H. Moore, Co. B, 19th Iowa, in regard to the officer who commanded the rebels at Prairie Grove. It was Gen. Thos. C. Hindman, not F. C. Hindman. Gen. Blunt opened fire at 4:15 p. m. with his artillery, and kept it up until the close of the battle. Herron's cavalry had all gone on to re-enforce Blunt at Cane Hill, nine miles west of Prairie Grove, on the evening before the battle, as it was thought by both Blunt and Herron that the fight would be there; but the Confederates were posted and chose to pitch into Herron and clean him out, which they came near doing, owing to the fact that they outnumbered him five to one. As soon as Gen. Blunt found that Herron was engaged, he hastened with all possible speed to his assistance, and came just in the nick of time; for although Herron's gallant little army had manfully stood their ground against such fearful odds, their ranks were being thinned out and they could not possibly have stood it much longer.-J. H. SPRINGER, Co. I, 1st Iowa Cav., Carleton, Neb.

Attention is called to the advertisement on another page of a very highly commended food for infants and invalids. A treatise will be sent free to any applicant by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 86 Hudson St., New York City, or it can be had at drugstores generally. "Buchu-paiba," Great Kidney and Urinary

"Rough on Coughs," Troches, 15c; Liquid "Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. Try

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual De-bility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

CONDENSED LETTERS.

The Regular Brigade - Third Division, Twentieth Jas. W. Huntzinger, Co. E. 21st Ind., whose regiment fought most gallantly at Baton Rouge, was an eye witness of the death of Gen. Williams, who fell from his horse shot through the heart, and was dragged for some distance by the frightened animal before it could be stopped. Comrade Huntzinger had his ankle crushed by a rifle ball in that battle, which necessitated the amputation of his foot.

R. W. Budd, Co. B, 87th Ind., writes that out of the members of his company who went into the fight at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863, only six were able to answer roll-call the fol-In reply to Serg't Bristoe, J. W. Boles, Co. G.

11th Mo. Cav., Evergreen, Colo., says the fight at Ashley's Station was fought by the 8th and

11th Mo. Cav., under Col. W. F. Gieger, of the 8th, and that the 1st Mo. Cav. was not at Duvall's Bluff, and adds: "If the 54th Ill. would shoot their mouths as well as they did their guns that day they could give us something interesting. Let us hear from you, 54th." John A. Boyd, Co. G. 64th Ill., in an interesting letter in regard to the battle of Cheraw, speaks of a little shanty at the end of the bridge that he and a number of his comrades entered and knocked off some of the boards so as to enable them to see which way the John-

nies were going, and while there Brig.-Gen. Fuller entered, and from the shoulders of two of the boys, on which he climbed to get a better view, watched the retreating rebels. Two Union soldiers were afterwards found dead by the side of the river. A Bible was found in the pocket of one, and scattered over and around the other was a deck of cards, which were stained with his life-blood. Comrade Boyd remembers distinctly the contrast between the two in death, and that Gen. Fuller, while passing them, stopped and made the remark: "It is a good thing his [alluding to the one with the cards] folks don't see him now.' Geo. Irwin, 59th Ind., Tilden, Ill., says that

the 59th Ind. was the first regiment to plant the Stars and Stripes on the State House at Jackson, Miss., and not the 35th Mass., as has been stated. C. H. Chase, Sergeant of Co. F. 14th Me.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., thinks that the exploits

of the Army of the Gulf are not set forth as they ought to be. He was wounded May 25, 1863, before the battle of Port Hudson, and lay in the hospital at Baton Rouge until Sept. 25. W. B. Guthrie, Co. B, 33d Ohio, Tarkis City, Mo., says Comrade Roby is right in regard to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth he is a little mistaken as to the formation of was composed of the following regiments-to wit: 33d and 94th Ohio, 21st Wis., 104th Ill., was Orderly-Sergeant of Co. G in 1861, and afterwards commissioned as Lieutenant. T. E. Turner, Serg't, Co. E, 34th Ill., Brighton

Iowa, corroborates "Carleton's" account of the battle of Stone's River, and thinks it one of the most accurate and vividly-written accounts of

The 18th Conn.

TO THE EDITOR: I see statement of O. W. Knott in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Nov. 13. which is not correct. First, the 18th Conuwas not thought of at the time he claims to be mustered into Co. I, being Oct. 2, 1861. We were mustered into the U.S. service in August, 1862. I cannot find his name in connection with that regiment, or any other Connecticut regiment, as I have searched the list of all Connecticut soldiers from first to last.-Chas. U. Brooks, Co. H, 18th Conn., Tolland, Conn.



vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers,

and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Ridneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. Energy, &c., it has no equal.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, Bade only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.





\$1.00 NEW MUSIC Invested in

Saper's Instantaneous Guide
to the Flane and Organ, will enable you to play 20 familiar
airs on either instrument at once. You require no previous knowledge of music whatever. It will teach you
more muste in one day than you can learn from a teacher
in a month. Send for it. It will not disappoint you.
Every house having a Piano or Organ should have a
GUIDE. A lady writes: "Your Guide has brought much
happiness to my family. My i usband says it is the best
porchase he ever made. My children derive much happiness from it." The Guides are sold in handsome folio
acts with 20 pieces of Popular Music for \$1.00. Lust think

sets with 20 pieces of Popular Music for \$1.00. Just think of it—you would pay more than that amount for a single lesson. The set complete will be mailed free on receipt of prices. of price. of price.

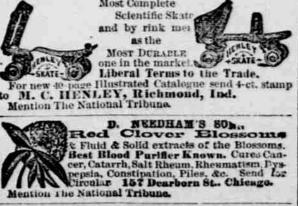
HEARYE & CO. Pub'rs, 178 Broadway, N. 1.

Any person sending \$2.50 for two subscriptions to Rearne's Young Folks' Weekly, will receive a set of Soper's Guido and 20 pieces of music free. Mention this Papen Mention The National Tribune.





HENLEY'S CHALLENGE ROLLER SKAT ACKNOWLEDGED AY EXPERTS AS THE Most Complete



"THE DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH." Parties desiring to produce this great Military Drama will please address David L. Gates, Manager, Manafeld, Mention The National Tribune.

Mention The National Tribune.

Mention The National Tribune.

\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. I sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

GOOD WAGES and Steady Em-cessfut Salesmen. For terms address T. B. Jen-kins, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. THE BIGGEST THING OUT Blustrated Book (new) E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.